

PORTABLE
VICTROLAS
at
MOUTRIE'S

The China Mail.

THIS ARROW GOES
STRAIGHT
TO
JULIANN'S
Do
THE SAME
Follow it

November 4, 1921. Temperature 71

Barometer 30.06

Rainfall 0.00 inch

Humidity 45

November 5, 1920. Temperature 78.

No. 18,403.

六拜禮

號五月一十一年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1921.

日六初月十酉辛次歲年十國民華中

PRICES: \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

PORTABLE VICTROLAS

First consignment just arrived
on the "Empress of Asia."

The Portable Victrola is a new machine, built for both indoor and outdoor use. It possesses all the qualities of the larger type Victrolas with the additional advantage of being easily portable.

Price on Application.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

Sole Victor Distributors
CHATER ROAD.

WING HING
FIRST CLASS TAILOR
Experienced Cutter. Perfect Fit Guaranteed.
Orders executed shortest Notice.
PRICE LOWEST.

BRITISH
MAKE



"SCANDINAVIA" MCM BELTING
for TRANSMISSION and CONVEYING.

STOCKS
IN
HONGKONG
KEPT BY
THE
NORTHWEST
TRADING
COMPANY
LIMITED
INCORPORATED
IN U. S. A.
4th Floor
Hotel Mansions
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2004.

THE YUEN WO STORE

Harbour Repairs.
Engineering & Building Contractors, General Repairs & Shipchandlers
Office No. 18, Tung Man Street, Phone 2360.
Workshop, Canton Road, Kowloon. Phone K. 701.
Proprietor: J. L. YUEN. Manager: K. C. LEUNG.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY

WILKINSON'S
SARSAPARILLA
The WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, &c.
WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO
SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES
48, SOUTHWAKE ST., LONDON, N.E. 1, ENGLAND.
A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary, and Queen's Dispensary.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.
Tel 636. Tel 638.

ARTISTIC HAND PAINTED CRYSTAL

GALLE

ENJOY THE HIGHEST REPUTATION. CONNOISSEURS WILL
BE PLEASED TO KNOW THAT WE HAVE RECEIVED
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

HONGKONG

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE DEBATE.

LABOUR MOTION UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED.

LONDON, November 4.

The House of Commons unanimously passed the Labour motion on the subject of the Washington Conference after a brief academic debate in which representatives of all parties emphasised that the motion expressed the views not merely of the Commons but also of the country.

LATER.

In the House of Commons, the debate on the Washington Conference opened quietly. Mr. J. R. Clynes moving the Labour motion and Sir Donald Maclean seconding (as Mr. Asquith was unavoidably absent.) Both dwelt on the world's need for disarmament which was only possible through the collective action of the great nations. They emphasised that the conference for which the United States deserved the world's gratitude was in no way a competitive League of Nations. Settlement of great problems could not be expected after a few weeks' discussion but the conference was very valuable for creating an atmosphere in which subsequently greater things could be accomplished.

Mr. O'Neill, the Speaker of the Ulster Parliament, said that the League of Nations was an ineffective peace instrument without the United States. Therefore humanity was anxiously expectant that the conference would achieve results they hoped at the outset would flow from the League.

FAST ISSUES.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said it was difficult to express the unanimity and thankfulness with which Britain welcomed President Harding's invitation. Acceptance of the invitation was in no way hostile or derogatory to the League of Nations. They should pursue every path promising a possibility of reaching the desired end. Referring to Mr. Clynes' and others' abstention from going into the details of the agenda, Mr. Chamberlain said the purpose of the motion was to give a clear, unmistakable, and unanimous message from the House of Commons of earnest good wishes for the success of the conference and to impress the British people with the vastness of the issues involved. The importance the Government attached to the conference was evidenced by their unanimous request that Mr. Lloyd George should be the principal delegate. Mr. Lloyd George still hoped it would be possible before long to carry out his intention to head the British delegation.

EARL BEATTY'S VIEWS.

Chicago, November 4.
Earl Beatty, addressing the Commercial Club at a banquet given in his honour, declared that Britain and the United States must stand together for fellowships' sake. Referring to the armaments conference, he declared it impossible to think that representatives of all the great countries could discuss questions frankly and honestly and be unable to find a solution.

THE BRITISH LEGION. CABARET DANCE HELD.

There were light hearts and light

hearts in the City Hall last night when the members of the British Legion and their friends held high revel at a cabaret dance. St. Andrew's Hall was used for the dancing and when they were not footing it to the music of an excellent orchestra, the guests, numbering about 350, sat at tables arranged in the adjoining rooms and listened to a capital concert programme. Things were so planned that a dance and then a concert item occurred alternately throughout the evening and it proved a very popular arrangement indeed.

H. E. the Governor was there and so was H. E. the General Officer Commanding. Other prominent guests were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen and the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird. It was a gay assemblage and, it must be confessed, a considerably more decorous one than that which joined in celebrating the inauguration of the Legion a few months back. There was nothing much to indicate that it was an ex-servicemen's gathering unless it was the illuminated motto "Let Us Forget" which glowed redly above the staircase. The graces of "Mademoiselle from Arménie" remained unsung last night, the Legionnaires had put on their "company manners" with their dress suits. It would be difficult to say whether it was the dancing or the concert programme that gave the most enjoyment. The latter had been

very well arranged and the artists were all warmly applauded.

The programme was as follows:—

Part-song

(a) The Gullings.... J. F. Bridge.

(b) When Evening's..... Hayton.

Twilight..... Hayton.

Song

(a) One Fine Day, (from Mm. Butterfly) Puccini.

Mrs. Bowes-Smith.

Song

(a) In Sympathy..... Franco Leoni.

(b) The Ballad-Monger..... Roxburgh Martin.

Mr. W. R. O'Connell.

Recitation Selected

Mrs. F. C. Hall.

Francote Solo

(a) Ballad in A. Flat. (Chopin).

(b) Old folk-song from Co. Kerry arr. by Eric Rice.

Mr. Eric Rice.

Song

(a) The Curlew..... Gould.

(b) Invictus..... Holm.

Mr. T. G. Peterson.

Monologue

The Student..... Bramby Williams.

Mr. J. S. Pearce.

Part-song

(a) Sweet and Low..... Barry.

(b) Who will o'er the grass..... Barry.

\$1,000,000 RAILROAD YARD FIRE.

STANDARD OIL FIRE AFIRE.

NEW YORK, November 4.

Damage estimated at over \$1,000,000 was done by a fire at the Erie railroad yards. Several piers, barges and freight cars loaded with goods, also a flour warehouse, were destroyed. A pier belonging to the Standard Oil Company filled with barrels of oil also caught fire. Adjacent property was considerably damaged. Thousands of spectators saw the blaze which lighted up the sky for miles.

NO "LAW REBELS" SENTENCED.

THIRTEEN TO DIE.

CALCUTTA, November 4.

A special tribunal pronounced judgement in the case in which the Moplah rebel leader Ali Musaliyar and 37 others were charged with warring against the King Emperor and murdering British soldiers. Thirteen, including Ali Musaliyar, were sentenced to death and 21 to transportation for life. The property of all the convicted men was confiscated. The remaining three were recommended to mercy as minors.

TALKING TO THE WORLD.

WIRELESS STATION WONDERS.

LONDON, November 4.

President Harding to-morrow evening will broadcast the world from Washington inaugurating the new radio central station at Long Island which, when complete, will be capable of conducting simultaneous independent commercial services in five directions, embracing European, South American and trans-pacific countries.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA LOAN.

UNDERWRITING £5,000,000 IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A British East Africa loan of £5,000,000 at 5 per cent, price ninety-five, is in progress of underwriting.

MARKS JUMP TO 965.

AND FINALLY REST AT 920.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

German marks in London jumped to 965, then went to 985 and finally to 920.

EARL DETHRONED.

HUNGARIAN BILL PASSED.

BUDAPEST, November 2.

The Assembly has passed a bill excluding Karl from the throne of Hungary.

KINEMA DANCES.

KOWLOON THEATRE'S NOVEL DEBUT.

Both novel and entertaining, the

new cinema dances at the Kowloon Theatre have won instant popularity, and many enthusiasts are now availing themselves of the excellent floor and good music to spend a pleasant evening.

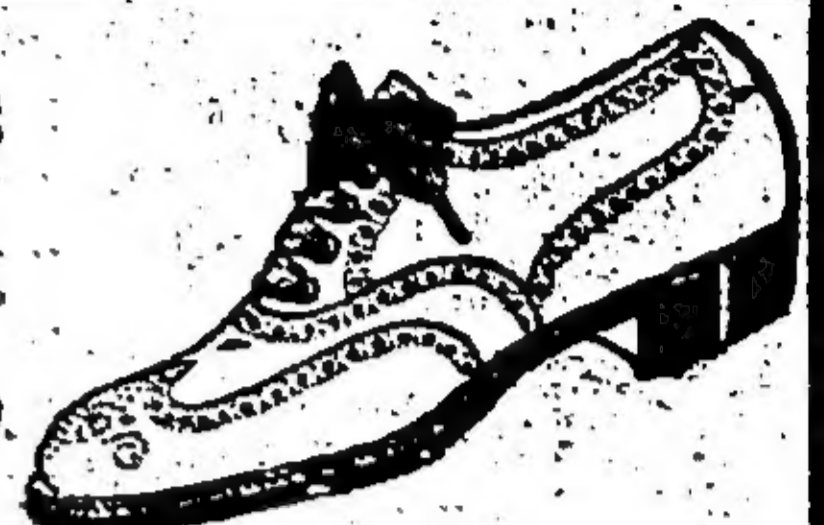
Last night's programme at the Kowloon Theatre, afforded a good illustration of the cinema dance in practice. After the usual British gazette had been screened the dancers held the floor for half an hour. A splendid First National attraction "Forty-five minutes from Broadway" with Charles Ray in the leading role followed. A further half hour's dancing brought the evening to a happy conclusion. For cinema patrons fond of dancing this new form of entertainment offers a special treat. With a fine floor and good orchestra, Kowloon Theatre should speedily acquire new fame as a place of entertainment.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

WHEN you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief, but effect a prompt and permanent cure. A remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on Nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretory and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world-wide reputation and can always be depended on for relief in all cases of Cough and Croup.

BUSINESS NOTICES

What good is
style if it
lacks comfort?



It is natural that you should prefer a stylish shoe if you can get one without sacrificing comfort. A happy combination of style and comfort is found in our Mackintosh Shoes. Stocked in two weights in Tan, also one Black, in all sizes and fittings.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.
16, Des Voeux Road. Telephone 29.

HAVE ALL YOUR
PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED
QUICKLY AND ACCURATELY
WITH
DRUGS OF THE BEST QUALITY
AT

THE PHARMACY
Tel. 345. Tel. 345.
P. L. F. & CO. LTD. 21, QUEEN'S ROAD.
AND REMEMBER YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS ARE
DISPENSED PERSONALLY
BY
FULLY QUALIFIED EUROPEAN CHEMISTS.

YEE SANG FAT CO. JUST ARRIVED

WASHABLE

GEO. P. IDE



MEE WAH KNITTING & DYEING CO.
General Knitter & Dyer.
Manufacturers of Woolen Hosiery, Jerseys, Sweaters &
all kinds of Underwear.
No. 6-12, Causeway Bay.
Manager: Y. YUEN KOWAN. Telephone 1301.

THE ISLE OF SKYE LIQUEUR
"DRAMBUIE"
A LINK WITH THE "45."
SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 75.

VACATION TRIP.

HONGKONG-SHAMSHUI-WUCHOW.
In the splendid and luxuriously appointed 500 tons Motor Ship "KONG NING" between Hongkong, Shamshui, Shui Hing through the LOVELIEST SCENERY OF THE WEST HILL TO WUCHOW. SPLENDID 1st and 2nd class passenger accommodations, large and airy berth cabins on upper deck; no port holes but large airy windows; fitted throughout with electric light and fans, etc.
M. S. "KONG NING"
Steamers Leave Hongkong:
Kong Ning Monday Nov. 7
Kong Ning Sunday Nov. 13
Steamers Leave Hongkong:
Kong Ning Friday Nov. 18
Kong Ning Wednesday Nov. 23
Kong Ning Tuesday Nov. 29
Round trip occupying 5 days, including meals and 24 hours stay on board at Wuchow \$15.00.
For further particulars apply to:
HANKER & CO.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND ADMIRALTY.

Coal Contractors
General Brokers.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,
November 8, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One 12-Bore Hammerless Ejector Gun by Joseph Laney cost 75 guineas,
One 16-Bore Hammerless Gun, Cartridges and Sports Bag.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TUESDAY,
November 8, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
Several Lots of
Travelling Rugs, Blankets, Carpets (3 x 5 yds., 3 x 3 yds., 3 x 4 yds., and 3 x 4 yds.), Mohair Rugs, Stair Carpets, Pillow Cases, Turkish Towels, Red Sheet and Bedspreads.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 3, 1921.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TUESDAY,
November 8, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One 12-Bore Hammerless Ejector Gun by Joseph Laney cost 75 guineas,
One 16-Bore Hammerless Gun, Cartridges and Sports Bag.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 3, 1921.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS.

Comprising:—
Dining Suites, Chesterfield Sofas, Armchairs (new), Card and Occasional Tables, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Washstands, etc., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Dining Services, Crackeries, a Glass Ware, Cudding Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Electro-plated Ware, One American Ice Chest.
Electric Reading Lamps, Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, and
One 6 feet Convertible Billiard Table by Aschott, London.
One Baby Grand Piano by Broadwood. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 3, 1921.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
THURSDAY,
November 10, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
Recently Imported from Europe.
Comprising:—
Household Linens, Blankets, Flannels, Flannelettes, Assortment of Carpets and Rugs, Staircase Carpets, St. Lambert, Cut-glass Ware E.P. Ware, Venetian Glass Ware, Vaseline Electric Lamps, Table and Drawing Room Lamps, Italian Marble Statuettes, Ornaments and Electric Lamps and an assortment of Sundries.
In small lots to suit purchasers. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 3, 1921.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
MONDAY,
November 14, 1921, at 10.30 a.m. at No. 7, Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon,
Valuable Household Furniture, etc., etc.,
therewin contained.
Comprising:—
Dining Room and Bed Room Suites, Indian Rugs, hives and Glass Ware, etc., etc.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 3, 1921.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS
25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS,
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED.—To rent for Storage purposes SMALL ROOM about 10 x 50 feet, ground floor preferred and convenient situation to harbour roadway. Good light & stone or cement floor, essential. Reply to Box No. 1353, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET.—GODOWN at Yau-mat. For particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LD.

TO LET.—ONE OFFICE in No. 4, Queen's Road Central to be let. For particulars apply to Bank of China.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Principal Clerk, Chinese Division, Department of Immigration and Colonization, at Vancouver, B.C., Canada. Initial salary \$1,800 per annum, rising by increase for efficient service to maximum of \$2,250, plus whatever bonus may be provided by law.

DUTIES.—Under direction, to supervise and direct interpreters, Chinese race, and investigators under Chinese Division to act as interpreter to assist in examination of Chinese immigrants and to perform other related and incidental work as required.

QUALIFICATIONS.—Education equivalent to university graduation preferred. Ability to read, write and converse fluently in main Chinese dialects. Applicants must be British subjects of white race, male sex; must possess thorough knowledge of Chinese people acquired by travel or residence in China. Preference will be given to applicants between 25 and 40 years of age. Applicants must furnish references from Employers or person of standing who can testify as to experience, fitness and ability to fill this position.

Application forms may be procured from the office of the Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, and must be forwarded to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Canada, so as to be received not later than 31st December, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of November, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Jordan Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Containing in Acres	Approximate Area in Acres	Upset Rent
1	Lot 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100				

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of November, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Pipers Hill, Tai Po Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1921, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Containing in Acres	Approximate Area in Acres	Upset Rent
1	Lot 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100				

FREE.

PARTICULARS for the treatment of obstinate skin diseases, Patches, Paralysis, Gout, Piles, Colic, Hysteria, Insanity, Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., can be obtained on writing full details of the disease clearly to:
"SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, (C.M.) Calcutta, (India).

INTIMATIONS.

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

Hongkong Branch.

MEMBERS are informed that the next REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING will be held at the Guild Office, Sailors' Home, Hongkong, on MONDAY 7th November, at 5.00 p.m. (not 5.45 p.m. as heretofore).
Business:—URGENT & IMPORTANT.

W. J. STOKES,
Branch Secretary,
Hongkong, November 3, 1921.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL 1921

REEL PRACTICES.

THE FIRST REEL PRACTICE will take place on TUESDAY, 8th November, at 3 p.m. instead of FRIDAY, 11th as previously notified. By Order of the Committee.

T. W. HILL,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, November 3, 1921.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

OF THE SECOND BATCH OF PONIES (Subscription Grifts) have due to arrive on SUNDAY, 6th instant, and will be drawn for at Hongkong Jockey Club stables on the same day at 5 p.m. If the Steamer is delayed the draw will take place on MONDAY, at the same time.

Hongkong, November 3, 1921.

CITY HALL.

BEETHOVEN—RECITAL

given by

HARRY ORE

on

MONDAY, November 7th,

5.30 p.m. sharp.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

NOTICE.

MR. S. T. WILLIAMSON having resigned from our Company from date, Mr. T. ORSON is appointed General Manager and Director as from First November, 1921.

MOLLER & CO. (Hongkong) Ltd.

ERIC MOLLER,

Permanent Director.

Hongkong, Oct 31, 1921.

NOTICE.

I have established myself as a Ship-agent, Coal and General Merchant, as from First November, 1921.

S. T. WILLIAMSON,

4th Floor,

Union Building.

Hongkong, November 1, 1921.

SALE OF OLD ARMY CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of all old ARMY CLOTHING for the period ending 31st March, 1922.

Forms of tender will be issued on application to the Chief Ordnance Officer, R. A. O. C. Depot.

Samples of Clothing to be sold will be on view at the R. A. O. C. Depot, Queen's Road East, and tenders must reach the Ordnance Office at the above address not later than 12 noon on 15th November, 1921.

Hongkong, October 25, 1921.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY has been acquired, as from July 7th, 1921, by the undersigned with all rights and titles, and will hereafter be published by him. No claims against the Hongkong Dollar Directory incurred prior to this date will be admitted by the undersigned.

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD

5, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

By order of the Administrator, the

Supreme Court,

THURSDAY,

November 17, 1921, at 11 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

28 Cases Brandy, 56 cases

Liquors,

And

29 cases Bolle Wines,

THE CHANNEL ATTEMPT.

WOMAN-SWIMMER'S PLUCKY EFFORT.

Ferdinand's remark that "There be some sports are painful" might well have appealed to Mrs. Arthur Hamilton when she was taken out of the water at the very end of her strength, having got within three miles of Deal in her attempt to swim the Channel. But probably by now she is in a condition of mind to continue the quotation: "and their labour Delight in them sets off." Mrs. Hamilton have every reason to be proud of her noble effort to be the first woman to swim the Narrow Seas; although she failed, she not only eclipsed her own performance of last year, but also those of all other women and most of the men who have tried this most attractive but most difficult of feats. If swimming the Channel entailed nothing more than covering the twenty odd miles of water which separate Calais from Dover, it would by this time have become as commonplace as that other once marvellous feat of flying the Channel. But it entails far more than that. It means fighting with the tides and currents of that most treacherous piece of water; and to win that battle takes a combination of skill, endurance and gentleness which is given to few. That out-going tide which carried Mrs. Hamilton away when she was well in sight of her objective has been the death of other hopes than hers. Whether she will be able at her third and last attempt to solve this problem is a question that we must leave to next summer to answer. Meanwhile, it remains to congratulate this plucky lady on having succeeded in her secondary object, to beat the world's record for women's swimming. This should at least give her the encouragement of knowing that if she is not successful next year, no other of her sex is likely to be for some time to come; not perhaps until the arrival of the new and formidable superwoman towards the evolution of whom so enthusiastic feminists tell us—the race is gradually progressing.

EARLY COLDS.

Be careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter-long cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

CREDIT NATIONAL.

Issue of Bonds Frs. 500

Interest: 6% free from Income Tax.

Price Frs. 498.50 net.

Interest payable every 6 months from 1st of May, 1922.

Reimbursement by 4 yearly drawings comprising

7,000 prizes amounting to Frs. 13,000,000.

Subscription closing on the 10th November.

For Subscription apply to:

BANQUE DE L'INDO CHINE.

DRINK BY PRESCRIPTION.

AMERICAN PROHIBITION MODIFIED.

The revolt in Congress against the autocratic enforcement of prohibition has placed the "drys" in a position in which they must choose between the law permitting the household to manufacture intoxicants for his own use or unrestricted prescribing by physicians of wines and beer. The energetic opposition of the Anti-Saloon League to the bill favouring private manufacture prevented the delegates of the House of Representatives and the Senate agreeing upon the terms, and it is indicated that the "drys" will accept the new Treasury regulations regarding physicians' prescriptions as the lesser of two evils. The prohibitionists confess that the law permitting private manufacture would make the task of enforcing the anti-liquor laws more hopeless than it is at present, whereas they believe they can keep track of the doctors to some extent, although they admit that the country will immediately be flooded with imported beer pending the time the domestic breweries take to manufacture a new supply. With but a few days remaining before the adjournment, the Senate devoted much time to listening to various members denounce Representative Volstead, author of the Prohibition Enforcement Law, and officials of the Anti-Saloon League, who are accused of shamelessly and openly lobbying and even entering the secret committee meetings of both Houses to work their "insolent, autocratic will."

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

October 31st, 1921.

Butcher Meat.

Best Steaks.—Met Long Pa. lb. 20
Prime Cuts. " " " 18
Corned.—Ham Ngau Yeh. " 22
Roast.—Shit. " 15
Bread.—Ngau Nam. " 16
Soup.—Tong Yeh. " 16
Steak.—Ngau Yeh Pa. " 15
Steak Sirloin.—Ngau Lam. " 16
Sausages.—Ngau Cheung. " 15
Billed's Brisket.—Ngau No per set 70
Tongue, fresh.—Ngau Li each 40
Tongue, corned.—Ham Ngau Li each 55
Head.—Ngau Tso. each 30
Heart.—Ngau Sam. lb. 13
Hump, Salt.—Ngau Kiu. " 18
Feet.—Ngau Kiu. each 10
Kidneys.—Ngau Yeh. " 10
Liver.—Ngau Kiu. " 13
Tripe (unpressed). Ngau To lb. 6
Calf's Head and Feet.—Ngau Tso. each 30
Mutton Chop.—Young Pak Kwai lb. 34
Leg.—Young Pak. " 34
Shoulder.—Young Pak. " 30
Saddle.—Young Pak. " 23
Pig's Chubbins.—Chu Chong. " 30
Brisket.—Chu No. per set 2
Feet.—Chu Kiu. lb. 18
Fry.—Chu Chong. " 18
Head.—Chu Tan. " 15
Heart.—Chu Sam. " each 10
Kidneys.—Chu Yeh. " each 10
Liver.—Chu Kiu. " lb. 30
Pork Chop.—Chu Pak Kwai. " 24
Leg.—Chu Pak. " 22
Loin.—Chu Han Tan. " 22
Fat or Lard.—Chu Yeh. " 20
Sheep's Head and Feet.—Young Pak Kwai. " set 70
Heart.—Young Sam. each 10
Kidneys.—Young Yeh. each 12
Liver.—Young Kiu. " lb. 34
Sucking Pig, to order.—Chu Tso. " 24
Best Beef.—Shang Wau Yeh. " 24
Mutton.—Shang Wau Yeh. " 24
Veal.—Ngau Tai Yeh. " 21
Sausages.—Ngau Tai Cheung 20 No. 1 lb. 22

Fish.

Barbel.—Ka Yeh. lb. 15
Bream.—Pa Yeh. " 15
Canton Fresh Water Fish.—Hoi Sin Yu. 21
Carr.—Li Yu. " 24
Jellyfish.—Chik Yu. " 23
Codfish.—Mun Yu. " 28
Crabs.—Hoi. " 37
Cuttle Fish.—Muk Yu. " 21
Dab.—Shi Hing Yu. " 40
Dace.—Wong Mei Lap. " 10
Dog Fish.—Ho To Shu. " 9
Sole, Orange.—Hoi Man. " 14
Fresh water.—Tam Shui Yu. " 14
Yellow.—Wong Shu. " 24
Frog.—Tin Kiu. " 20
Garnapa.—Shik Pan. " 40
Gardner.—Pak Kwai Yu. " 18
Gardner.—Two Pak. " 24
Halibut.—Cheung Kwai. " 16
Labrus.—Wong Pa Yu. " 22
Loach.—Wu Yu. " 33
Lobsters.—Long Ha. " 32
Mackerel.—Chik Yu. " 20
Monk Fish.—Ming Yu. " 28
Mullet.—Tui Yu. " 28
Mullet.—Shang Ho. " 28
Parrot Fish.—Kai Kwai Yu. " 14
Peech.—Tui Lo. " 26
Pike.—Pa Pak Fong. " 20
Pike.—Pa Yu. " 21
Pomfret, Black.—Yeh Cheung. " 30
Pomfret, White.—Cheung. " 36
Prawns.—Ming E. " 40
Ray.—Pai Pa Shu. " 8
Rock Fish.—Shik Kwai. " 14
Roach.—Chiu Yu. " 24
Salmon.—Ma Yeh. " 10
Shark.—Shi Yu. " 10
Skate.—Pa Yu. " 13
Shrimps.—Ha. " 26
Snapper.—Lap Yu. " 38
Sole.—Tui Shu Yu. " 28
Tench.—Wan Yu. " 24
Turbot.—Ho Ha Yu. " 30
Turbot, small fresh water.—Kau Yu. " 30

Poultry.

Chickens.—Kai Tso. lb. 34
Capons, Small.—Shi Kiu. " 33
Capons, Large.—Shi Kiu. " 30
Ducks.—Ap. " 18
Doves.—Pa Kiu. " 18
Eggs, Hen.—Kai Tso (cooking) per doz 25
Eggs, Hen.—Kai Tso (fresh) per doz 40
Fowls, Canton.—Kai. " lb. 40
Fowls, Hainan.—Hoi Nam Kai. " 30
Geese.—Nga. " 33
Pigeons, Canton.—Pak Kap. each 40
Pigeons, Hainan.—Hoi Nam Pak Kap each 15
Turkeys, Cook.—Fo Kai Kwai lb. 70
Turkeys, Hen.—Fo Kai Kwai. " 22
Snipe.—Shi Tso. " each 22
Pheasant.—Shi Kiu. " 15
Quail.—On Chiu. " 18
Partridges.—Che Kiu. " 35

Fruits.

Almonds.—Hing Yan. " lb. 45
Apples, (California).—Kam Shan Ping So. " 30
Bananas, (India).—Macao.—San Hing Chiu. " 4
Carambola.—Young To. " 14
Coconuts.—Yeh Tso. " each 10
Lemon, China.—Ling Ming. " 8
Lemon, (America).—Kam Shan Ling Ming. " each 7
Lichees, Dried, (small stones).—Lai Chi Kiu. lb. 35
Oranges, (Canton).—Sweet.—Shan-sheng Tin Chang. " 6
Oranges, Tin Chang. " 8
Peach, (Canton).—Cheung. " 12
Peach, (America).—Kam Shan. " 13
Persimmons, Large.—Hing Tso. " 10
Plantain.—Tui Chiu. " 3
Pineapple, Siam.—Tui Lo Yeh. each 12
Walnuts.—Hop To. " lb. 18
Grapes.—Fo Tai Tso. " 30

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes.—Ah Chi Cheuk. each 10
Beans, Sprout.—Ngau Tso. " 15
Long.—Tin Kiu. " 13
Best Root.—Hing Tai Tso. " 2 each
Bitter Squash.—Fo Kwai. " 6
Brinjals, Green.—Ching Yeh Kwai. " 8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common).—Hoi. " 8
Cabbage, Chinese, (small).—Kai Tso. " 5
Cucumbers, (Shanghai).—Yeh Tso. " 18
Cauliflowers, (Large).—Yeh Tso. each (Medium). " 12
(Small). " 8
Carrots.—Kam Shan. " lb. 8
Celery Chinese.—Tong Kwai Tso. " 30
Chillies, Dried.—Kau Lat Chiu. " 30
" Red.—Hing Pa Chiu. " 10
" Green.—Ching Lai Chiu. " 10
Curry Stuff, English.—Kai Chi Chiu. " 8
Cucumbers.—Ching Kwai. " each 2
Garlic.—San Tso. " lb. 6
Ginger young.—Sun Tso Kwai. " 8
Ginger, old.—Lo Kwai. " 8
Horseradish, Shanghai.—Lai Kwai. " 40
Indian Corn.—Shik Mai. " each 7
Lettuce.—Young Shing Tso. " lb. 2
Water Chestnuts.—Ma Tai. " lb. 10
Mandarin.—Kwai
Lam Ma Tai. " 70
Mushrooms, Fresh.—Shang Tso Kwai. lb. 15
Onions. " " " lb. 12
Onions, Bombay.—Young Cheung. " 8
Onions, Green.—Shang Cheung. " 8
Onions, Shanghai.—Shang-hoi. " 6
Parsley.—Kau Tso. " 40
Peas, Sweet.—Yeh Shu. " 4
Peas, (Japan).—Yeh Shu. " 4
Pumpkin.—Tung Kwai. " lb. 4
Radish.—Hing Lo Pak Tso. " 4
Rhubarb (Fresh).—Tui Wong. " 10
Shallots.—Kau Chiu. " 10
Spinach.—Yeh Tso. " 5
Tomatoes.—Pa Kwai. " 12
Taro.—Wu Tso. " 5
Turnips, Fanti, (Long).—Lo Pak. " 4
Vegetable Marrow.—Tui Kwai. " 4
Water Cress.—Sai Young. " 10
Lily root.—Lin Ngau. " 6
Yams. " " " lb. 5

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The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOV. 5, 1921.

ADVERSARIA.

I hope motorists who out of after this have accidents, THE FTL. fatal or nearly so, will recognize that their first duty is to telephone the Daily Press reporter all about it. He was very stern about this on Monday, when reporting how a car had fallen "forty feet," and then been spirited away in a few hours. He did not tell us how, I presume, it had been so quickly retrieved from "a disused pit 40 or 50 feet below."

I am extremely anxious that the Government should not be suspected of anything so unfair as catering for the well-to-do few first and the general public afterwards. Specifically, I hope no one will suppose that they are holding up the Wanchai Gap tramway scheme while carrying on with the road to the Garden City for Taipans at Shek O, and for this reason I hope they will promptly issue explanations that will make such wicked suspicions impossible. There seems to be no limit to the evil that some people are willing to impute to our excellent and always impartial government officials, who I am happy to be able to assure you, resemble the Deity in that they are not respecters of persons.

The hero of A.S.M. Hinchin-zett's remarkable new novel, ORIZ, "If Winter Comes," is attempting to voice the Time Spirit. Among other things he says, "We want a new revelation in terms of the new world's understanding. We want light, light! Do you suppose an age that knows wireless

and can fly is going to find spiritual sustenance in the food of an age that thought thunder was God speaking? Man's done with it. It means nothing to him; it gives nothing to him. He turns all that's in him to get all he wants out of this world and let the next go rip."

As I stood waiting for the street car on Monday (to haul me back to drudgery) I smelled a smell that was familiar but not identifiable offhand. A few spots of rain fell, and noting the little pits they made in the dust of the street, I remembered. The faint and because of its associations agreeable odour was the smell of road dust that has lain in warm sunshine, and is disturbed by rain. I thought of country roads at home, carrying a thick layer of dust that silences the footfall, and of how they had just this smell, when a shower fell. I was a little sad. Nay, ask me not why; for I do not know. Does one ever? Here is blue sky, and a sense of well-being. Here is such lust for life that one longs to live several lives at once, to know what it feels like to be a sampan woman, a tram conductor, a policeman, a sparrow on the panicle. One wants to know far, far more than one feels to be possible while caged up in this one mind. You see? The illusion of a soul within the soul, complaining like the starling in Sterne. Then, in a moment, in a twinkling, in the blink of an eye, sadness; and a still, small voice from the core of self whispering and hinting that there is something, a je-ne-sais-quoi, a something, a suspicion of reproach that we nor he or it should know the nature of this obscure, unappealable longing; this hunger for something unknowable, this consciousness that the Then should be somehow cancelled, and the impossible future be present. It is practically impossible to express it in words. Heaven knows what my readers will make of this. But there was one with me who volunteered as interpreter.

"Yes, I know," said he. "It's nothing. See! The cloud has passed over. Come and have a cold one." I went and had two, and dreams and poetry fled, and I felt like writing a vituperative paragraph about Lloyd Churchill, or Winston George. But first I had to jot down these notes of an experience, because, you know, you never know, don't you know!

Extraordinary things that some people imagine suitable for this column—you've no idea. A policeman, reporting to me that Esau had taken my advice, and rejoined, getting Kelly to plead previous good conduct in mitigation, and so forth, said "Oh, by the way. This might be suitable for Adversaria," and told me a long long-winded story about a policeman in hospital who told the nurse that he wasn't a contortionist, to which there was positively no point. Because, as I told him, nurses are not interested in the avocations of patients, but only in their physical condition, poor fellows, and if this Moke had told her that he was a contortionist, but too ill to follow his trade, then her womanly sympathies might have been aroused, and all that, and we should have learned what she said to that. But so tell her that he wasn't—well, just use your common sense, and ask yourself what you suppose you were a nurse, would think if a patient told you, not what he was, but something that he wasn't. Why, I myself could go to hospital though what the China Mail would do if I did goodness only knows! And I could tell the nurse that I am not a brass polisher, or a muffin baker, or a Licensed Inspector of Presbyterian Amahs, or a trainer of unicorns, or a centipede catcher, or any one of the unmyriad ways in which men who are not journalists earn their living, and what could I expect her to say, except "Lie down and try to sleep. You'll feel better in the morning!" After all, as Watt says, a nurse isn't a fool. Why tell her what she can see for herself?

Discussing the Indian rebel Muhammad Ali's Daily Mail writer says he is an Oxford graduate, who failed to get into the Indian Civil Service. "It is curious," says the writer, "that not a few of the prominent Indian agitators are men who are disappointed at their failure to get into the I.C.S." Quite a reasonable provocation, I think, seeing that the Raj promised no racial discrimination, and that it is notorious how the racial bar excludes from both civil and army service.

The Mission to Kent hop pickers has issued THEREFORE! its report. It says religion has become more manifest year after year. In the same report it says that the behaviour of the hop-pickers is now exemplary. The suggestion of cause and effect is as unescapable as it is tragic. After fifty years of ruinous work has it come to this, that exemplary conduct has to be admitted in the case of people manifestly indifferent?

Our garrison in Palestine is costing us \$500 per man, or two and a half millions sterling per annum. Before the politicians made us a Mandatary, cruel fate first made us taxpayers. This may or may not be the last of the Crusades; it certainly looks like the most expensive. My congregation may now sing the hymn (if they have the heart) entitled "Beautiful Zion."

I see that one of our SHANTUNG leader writers got mixed up this week among the brawling "facts" of the Shantung problem. I can sympathise with him. The study of modern history is not easy. You not only have the fact of what did happen in Paris, you have two or three versions of it, and you have Mr. Lloyd George's two subsequent statements that the reason for it happening proved that it didn't and couldn't have happened. Sir Maurice Hankey is one of our historians. He tells how the Chinese representative at a meeting of the council of Premiers mentioned "the 21 demands," and how this little conversation then followed:

"Mr. Lloyd George asked what ultimatum he referred to."
"President Wilson asked if Mr. Lloyd George had never heard of the Twenty-One Points."
"Mr. Lloyd George said he had not."

So whether Britain agreed to support Japan's Shantung claims in exchange for Japan withdrawing her objection to China's declaring war against Germany, or as Mr. Lloyd George said at Paris that he promised support to get Japan's help against submarines, or whether China agreed with exceptions, or excepted without agreeing, I don't believe any man knows, for they are all transparent lies, those diplomats, and it is hopeless to expect reliable evidence on which a body can form a judgment to stand by. I would as soon believe Einstein as any political news I see in the papers.

By the way, talking of Einstein, I have lately met in my reading, by an anonymous writer, a most ingenious bit of logic. To avoid offence (he means to mitigate it) he refers to omnipotent power simply as Logos. What shape is Logos? According to Einstein, all measurements depend on the relative velocities of ourselves and the object measured. The Logos must have velocity because—

"A priori the Logos has energy. Energy is a property of matter. All matter is moving as nearly as possible in a straight line. The Logos therefore is moving with some velocity or other. But even to obtain a relative measurement we must be able to see what we are measuring. Now we cannot see the Logos any more than we can see the ether. Even if we could see it we could only obtain a false and distorted measurement. But if we could see it and knew its velocity we could fix its shape according to Einstein's system of absolute measurement. A priori again the Logos is ubiquitous and surrounds the world like the ether. We cannot measure the velocity of the ether as compared to the ether, or even detect any velocity at all. Neither then can we tell if the Logos moves with us or if we are rushing through it with incredible speed. Logos velocity therefore cannot be known. Neither can the Logos be seen. The Logos therefore is not to be measured. The question of weight too is beyond us. Weight is the same as energy. There are two forms of energy in the universe. One is the disintegration of matter, the other is gravitation or centrifugal force. Both increase directly with the mass of the matter, and are indeed only another way of expressing the mass. If there were no mass there would be no force. Therefore if the Logos is heavier than the matter in the universe, it would be stronger than it. The Logos is therefore at any rate heavier than all the matter in the universe put together. Now as to position: the universe is a curved body and finite, but, owing to the curvature, matter moving through it, such as the earth or light or wireless waves, cannot possibly reach outside it. On the other hand the curvature takes them and they get bent round before they reach the circumference. Force therefore cannot operate outside the universe. The Logos therefore is in the universe and in consequence is finite."

There was a lot more of it, proving in like manner that the Logos is static, and a magma, and etheric; but that bit is enough for you to digest at one meal.

Ever notice that there WHAT'S IN is a lot of social pre-A NAME? justice in a name?

Nearly every man now adays smiles despondingly at an Algeron, rather pities a Reginald, and suspects a Percy. John be always thinks of as "honest," while every Tom is a vulgar dog, whom any boozey nip may slap on the back and be disgustingly familiar with. Thomas, on the contrary, is a smug hypocrite, probably a profiteer, and sure to be a cheat. Harry is a good fellow. So is James, in a pious, steadygoing sense; but your popular hero is Jim, every time, and when it becomes Jimmie you may say that greater love hath no man. Bill is common, and liable to be either liked or disliked; but Alf, while a good man to drink with, must on no account be a rascal, but harmless when known as Bob. As for Samuel, a wise man will shoot him at sight. Charles, or Charles, is a good friend in trouble. George is respectability personified. Cuthbert—but I needn't remind you what that name means to you.

An old soldier put his head FIRST in at a local bar, and said AID. "Gents, there's a woman body spare a little whisky or brandy?" A glass was at once handed to him, and he thrust it to his mouth and drank it off, remarking, as he handed the tumbler back: "Thanks. It always did upset me to see a woman faint."

"A prince," wrote Dr. AS OTHERS Clemens, "is not to us what he is to a European, of course."

We have not been taught to regard him as a god, and so one good look at him is likely to so nearly appease our curiosity as to make him an object of no greater interest the next time. We want a fresh one. But it is not so with the European. I am quite sure of it. The same old will answer; he never stales. Eighteen years ago I was in London and I called at an Englishman's house on a bleak and foggy and dismal December afternoon to visit his wife and married daughter by appointment. I waited half an hour and then they arrived, frozen. They explained that they had been delayed by an unlooked for circumstance: while passing in the neighbourhood of Marlborough House they saw a crowd gathering and were told that the Prince of Wales was about to drive

out, so they stopped to get a sight of him. They had waited half an hour on the sidewalk, freezing with the crowd, but were disappointed at last—the Prince had changed his mind. I said, with a good deal of surprise, "Is it possible that you two have lived in London all your lives and have never seen the Prince of Wales?" Apparently it was their turn to be surprised, for they exclaimed, "What an idea! Why, we have seen him hundreds of times!" They had seen him hundreds of times, yet they had waited half an hour in the gloom and the bitter cold, in the midst of a jam of patients from the same asylum, on the chance of seeing him again. It was a stupefying statement, but one is obliged to believe the English, even when they say a thing like that. I fumbled around for a remark, and got out this one: "I can't understand it at all. If I had never seen General Grant I doubt if I would do that even to get a sight of him."

Their blank faces showed that they wondered where the parallel came in. Then they said, blankly: "Of course not. He is only a President." It is doubtless a fact that a prince is a permanent interest, an interest not subject to deterioration. The general who was never defeated, the general who never held a council of war, the only general who ever commanded a connected battle-front twelve hundred miles long, the smith who welded together the broken parts of a great republic and re-established it where it is quite likely to outlast all the monarchies present and to come, was really a person of no serious consequence to these people. To them, with their training, my General was only a man, after all, while their Prince was clearly much more than that—a being of a wholly unfamiliar construction and constitution, and a being of no more blood and kinship with man than are the serene eternal lights of the firmament with the poor dull tallow candles of commerce that sputter and die and leave nothing behind but a pinch of ashes and a stink."

Our Thursday leader CREPIDOMA writer got in ahead of me, first milking me for ideas, about that attack on our Hongkong architecture. Bless you, he didn't know what a crepidoma was, and when he thanked Providence for erudition he really meant for the office dictionary, which is a big fat, heavy one, that has felled many an obstreperous caller in its time. Now if the dictionary be right in defining a crepidoma as a foundation platform, our Law Courts building most certainly has one, though not a high one. It was the criticism that lacked a crepidoma. The D. P. editor is a lucky man if the great army of authorized architects here do not go after his scalp.

There is an army of inspectors, who pester STREET CAR and annoy tram passengers in order to prevent cheating by the fare collectors, or by the public, or by both; and one would think some could be spared to attempt some regulation of the present disorderly arrangement whereby second-class passengers pouring through the sliding door, inwards and outwards, impede the first-class passengers. I was one of several held up on the ladder of the tram recently while a stream of people came through that sliding door to alight, and neither conductor or driver took any notice. That sliding door is for the fare collector, and not for passengers but it is becoming a thoroughfare. Occasionally, owing to the way our cars sometimes run tail first, a poor Chinese gets on the first-class end by mistake, and it is only fair, and it is safer, to let him or her go to the proper place by that short cut. I am not alluding to such cases, but to the regular habit which is growing. At the Post Office (where it is desirable that people should not stand about) I have seen first-class passengers waiting to get aboard while second-class passengers came pouring out of that sliding-door exit at the foot of the ladder. The traffic manager should start a series of lectures to tram conductors, on the lines of the Commissioner's Report on Child Labour, "explaining the bearing that intellect has on manual work."

Quite a number of old Hongkong people seem to have settled in British Columbia, and they all seem (to judge by my mail) to read the Overland China Mail. They send notes, suggestions, and clippings to "Mr. Adversaria," and sometimes help me usefully. But will the one who bombards me with clippings about the anti-Asiatic campaign that the Vancouver World is conducting please note that I cannot make use of them? I would sooner have a letter of his own personal experiences and views. On the other hand, I like "The Buzzer." What a useful little paper it must be.

Every once in a CHADBAUDISH while news-reports paper that keeps both eyes on the requirements of its supporters, and yet rises up their

tastes quite wrongly, gets peered by other papers doing what it thinks would not pay itself to do, and out it comes with a Chadbaudish leader objecting to publicity for divorce cases. The N. C. Daily News has just suggested that the Shanghai Court should exercise its power to hear all such cases privately. This would be unjust and unwise, the N. C. Daily News is only one paper among many; contrary views will be held by numerous others. If this encourages my contemporary to think itself more respectable and decent than the rest, I don't mind that. Its main argument, if you please, is that the foreign Courts in Shanghai deal with such cases in camera, and that our more open methods give our British community a bad name! It is a bum argument, and it sounds dishonest. The same argument would hold against having such cases tried out here at all. We have only quite recently got this long overdue instalment of justice.

But have we got it? This DOMESTIC Shanghai case of Stinger or Slinger was not heard until after a long argument about domicile, from which I gathered that those of us who regard the old country as home, and intend some day to go back, are barred from local relief, and must go to London for it. That, you know, may be good for the lawyers, but it is a hopelessly wrong way of considering the needs of the public. I say that wherever there are facilities provided for marrying, there also should be provided facilities for unmarried. A British subject should be able to get full British justice wherever he happens to be so long as his flag flies in that place. Personally, I shall not divorce any of my wives, bad as they mostly are, until I can get a divorce as conveniently and as cheaply as I can get a postal order.

Subsequent to the writing of the paragraph higher up, about British Columbia, the editor handed me a letter from Sun Cheong of 221 Pender Street, Vancouver. He finds fault with a delightful little story that another Vancouver man sent me, about an old Chinese wit who advised a Court Sheriff, bawling the name of a man who had died, to try the Outja board. Apparently Sun Cheong thinks I am not sufficiently respectful to the Chinese. If he could see disrespect to the Chinese in that story, or if he could find it in any line I have ever written in my life in any paper, he must have eyes of extra special, double-action, multi-magnifying power. It is rather comical, since a lot of people are willing to testify that if I had not been so pig-headedly pro-Chinese as I am, I would be financially much better off. I still think the Chinese the most highly civilized race in the world, and I was enquiring how to get naturalized as a Chinese subject, when they started soldiering again, and discouraged me. Now I am the only really civilized person in the world, I think, and it is a mighty lonesome feeling. I am not introducing these personal explanations to convince Sun Cheong, for he seems to be a pup, anyway. If all Chinese were as stupid and cheeky as he, I would be tempted to support the Asiatic Exclusion party.

Before they had their own club, a few of our LOCAL police used to favour a certain hotel. Boniface thus had "friends at court," and when he needed police help used to ask for it informally, in a friendly way. One night his new hat was taken from the bar. Someone had pinched the policeman's, so he took the best one in sight, in lieu of it. Boniface, not knowing this, complained of the theft of his hat to the officer who had got it. The officer said he would make enquiries. Every day Boniface asked if he had found out anything, and at last he said teasingly that he had a clue. This made Boniface more eager, and he never seemed able to forget his "confounded hat." He was always asking about it. One day the officer forgot, and went to that very bar wearing that very hat. Boniface pounced on it. "But your Hongkong police are wonderful," he cried. "I had almost abandoned hope, but you, you stick to the scent, and at long last you recover him. It is admirable. What will you take?" The officer quipped his thirst, and went home bareheaded this time.

The clash and clang of symbols, the whining and keening of Chinese trumpets, were one day overheard by the two boys, who persuaded the worthy Mr. Barlow to conduct their footsteps in the direction of the noise. Thus the little party presently found themselves spectators of some of the external features of an old-style Chinese wedding, and many were the questions volleyed at their obliging tutor by the eager boys. Pursuing his well-considered custom, the good Mr. Barlow maintained silence until the exuberance of their curiosity abated, and then commenced a harangue of which the following passages (nearly

written later by Master Harry in his copybook, from his own recollections supplemented by those of Tommy) may be accepted as having formed authentic parts of the discourse which, as we shall see, was the memorable occasion of a permanent interruption to these studies, and of the dissolution of the association of master and pupils. In other words, Mr. Certain, senior, having had sufficient curiosity to read his son's copybook, formed the opinion that his confidence in Mr. Barlow as a tutor for his son had been grievously misplaced, and summarily dismissed him with angry reproaches.

"The bridegroom and the bride in such cases do not meet and become acquainted with each other before marriage, as is our superior custom," observed Mr. Barlow. They are paired in accordance with the wishes of their parents, through the agency of professional matchmakers. This custom is eugenically wrong, and prevents the physical improvement of the race which follows natural selection."

"I perceive, Sir," here put in Master Manford, "that I have been entertaining an erroneous conception of the meaning of eugenics, as I gathered from reading, more than from your former discourses, that the advocates of eugenics favour the guidance of the choice of young people contemplating marriage by older and wiser persons, such as our parents invariably are."

"Tommy's error is shared by many older and no wiser than he," remarked Mr. Barlow. "The science of eugenics is too often confused with the science of cattle breeding. It would be impossible to regulate human mating by legislation, and undesirable and unfortunate in its results if it were possible. Nature herself is the most eugenically wise. Marriages of convenience, marriages arranged with a view to wealth or social position, may produce satisfactory offspring, by the accident of the parties being mutually agreeable, but the results depend on pure chance, and cannot be calculated. Frequently deterioration is a visible sequel. Indeed, if I were a eugenicist, I would be logical and point out that marriage itself is eugenically undesirable, for parents capable of producing one good child in the heyday of their romance may later become incompatible, and should they continue to reproduce, as often happens, inferior offspring must be expected. Popular experience has learned to couple with what it calls a 'love child' the idea and expectation of beauty and fitness. The conservation of the best types of the human race, and the possibility of the evolution of better types, would seem better served by what is called 'Free Love,' and the State or community regarding itself, as in loco parentis to all the children of its race. Certain politicians and theorists called Socialists do include this in their scheme for a wiser social system, and if there be any reason for eugenics at all, then they would appear to be the true eugenicists."

It was this monstrous teaching that caused Mr. Certain, Senior, most properly, to put an end to the educational career of Mr. Barlow. [Not to be continued. I'm tired of him if you are not. I think my way of getting rid of him—rather a neat idea, don't you? The next book I attempt to parody will have to be better known. I find, to my horror, that very few people know "The History of Sandford and Merton." My generation was "brought up on it," so to speak.]

Triolets are almost bound to be impromptu. If you do not get the catch right in the first start off, it is practically impossible to get the effect. The following rhymes are nothing like a triolet, but they are related by marriage, as it were:

Did you notice that Ham
Liken's broke out again
With a sort of grand slam
In the triplet vein?
What a pity that Ham
Can't be made to explain
Why he wastes such a dam
Lot of labour in vain.

BEETHOVEN RECITAL.

MR. HARRY ORE'S POPULAR SERIES.

The second of Mr. Harry Ore's eight recitals illustrating the historical development of music will be given in the City Hall on Monday afternoon. The programme, devoted to Beethoven's music, follows:—
1.—Ouv. "Coriolan" (arranged by H. Ore).
2.—Variations F-major, op. 34.
3.—Bagatelle A-major, op. 33, No. 4.
4.—Eccosaises (arranged by Buson).
5.—Turkish March (arranged by Rubinstein).
6.—Sonata appassionata, op. 57.
(a) Allegro.
(b) Tempo con fantasia.
(c) Allegro non troppo.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Union Building, or from Booking Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, and the American Express Company, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.S.S. "WRAY CASTLE"Sailing about 10th Nov.
S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE"Sailing on or about 25th Nov.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS
FUMES having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE

S.S. "PERSIA"Sailing on or about 10th November.
S.S. "NIPPON"Sailing on or about 10th December.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "NIPPON"Sailing on or about 23rd November.
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to
SAILING FROM COLOMBO TO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

AMAZON MARUTuesday, 8th Nov.
BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Durban & Cape Town via Singapore.MEXICO MARUSunday, 13th Nov.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.MALAY MARUFriday, 4th Nov.
SAIGON MARUTuesday, 8th Nov.

DELI & BANGKOK VIA SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

KISHU MARUMonday, 5th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and

Daire—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER SERVICE touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

MANILA MARUSaturday, 5th Nov.

AFRICA MARUWednesday, 3rd Nov.

NEW PORE VIA PANAMASunday, 4th Dec.

SHUNKO MARUMonday, 14th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS VIA SUEZ

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodations for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARUThursday, 10th Nov.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY

SOSHU MARUThursday, 17th Nov.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. "TYDEUS"Via Suez Canal12th Nov.

S.S. "KANSA"Via Suez Canal25th Nov.

S.S. "KATUNA"Via Suez Canal10th Dec.

Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OF THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have many years' experience. We have two shipyards and can accommodate any craft of 500 tons.

Works:—On the Canton River, near Canton, Hongkong. Telephone No. 456.

Shipyard:—Shan-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.

Machinery:—Inland on application.

Boys' school, April 1, 1921.

SHIPPING

O. N. O.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO

AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE

SHANGHAI

CHEFOO AND NEWCHANG

SWATOW AND BANGKOK

SWATOW AND SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI

SWATOW AND SINGAPORE

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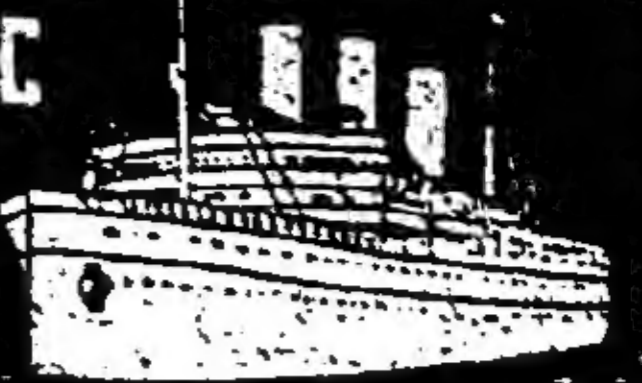
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SHANGHAI

SWATOW AND SINGAPORE

SHIPPING

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Hongkong to England.

Via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (MOT) Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

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Empress of Japan

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE

FROM HONGKONG:

Nov. 6—R.F. Antiochia

7—R.F. Ebona

8—P.O. Dilwara

14—R.F. Tyndus

15—R.F. Kansas

16—R.F. Kaituma

17—R.F. Kt. of the Garter

18—P.O. Dunera

19—R.F. Yangtze

20—R.F. Lyacum

21—R.F. Lyacum

22—R.F. Lyacum

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24—R.F. Lyacum

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74—R.F. Lyacum

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIA, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
KARMA	9,000	17th Nov.	MADEIRA, LONDON & A'Warp
NYANZA	7,000	26th Nov.	MADEIRA, LONDON & A'Warp
LAFORET	8,000	1st Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
OMALI	6,700	11th Dec.	MADEIRA, LONDON & A'Warp
DUNEA	5,300	20th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
NELLY RE	7,000	24th Dec.	MADEIRA, LONDON & A'Warp
DONGOLA	8,000	7th Jan. 1922	MADEIRA, LONDON & A'Warp
EGYPT	7,400	18th Jan.	Ebay, Milan, Ldon, & A'Warp
KASHMIR	8,500	21st Jan.	
NAGAYA	8,500	18th Feb.	
KASHGAR	8,500	18th Mar.	
REHMAN	8,500	18th Apr.	
DEVANSEA	8,500	18th May	
KOVAR	8,500	18th Jun.	
KALYAN	8,500	18th Jul.	
PLASY	8,500	18th Aug.	

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

EURVALUS	3,800	7th Nov.	Singapore only.
JAPAN	7,000	18th Nov.	Calcutta, via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	14th Nov.	Manila, Thursday Is., and Kobe, via Singapore, Penang, and Rangoon.
KASTERN	4,500	18th Dec.	Manila, Thursday Is., and Kobe, via Singapore, Penang, and Rangoon.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

LAFORET	8,000	9th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe.
OMALI	6,700	20th Nov.	Shanghai and Japan.
ARRATON APCAR	4,500	24th Nov.	Shanghai, and Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

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In Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's steamers between
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their P. & O. tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cargoes are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels weighing not more than 14 lb. x 11 in. x 7 in. will be received at the
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LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO AFFIRMATION:

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai &
Japan ports. Through bills of lading issued to all Over-
land Common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

FURUKAWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 19th Nov. at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (Gallapagos direct) ... Saturday, 19th Nov. at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 27th Dec. at 11 a.m.

MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTIWERP via Singapore
Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 11th Nov. at 11 a.m.
SHIZUKA MARU ... Friday, 25th Nov. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
MATSUYE MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Nov.

LYONS via MARSEILLES.
KAMAKURA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th December.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Nov. at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 29th Dec. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA & COBAN PORTS.
DELACOA MARU ... Friday, 25th Nov.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.
TSUYAMA MARU ... End of December.

BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape
Kawachi ... Wednesday, 14th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
WAKASA MARU ... Saturday, 19th Nov. at 11 a.m.
GENOA MARU ... Friday, 18th Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
SANTO MARU ... Sunday, 13th Nov.
MOHORI MARU ... Tuesday, 24th Nov.

YOKOHAMA, KORE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGOR MARU ... Friday, 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA, KORE & YOKOHAMA.
YAMATO MARU ... Sunday, 13th Nov.
YAMATO MARU ... Sunday, 13th Nov.
YAMATO MARU ... Sunday, 13th Nov.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
K. H. K. Agents.

SHIPPING. TRADE WAKING UP. INTERESTING REVIEW.

In the opinion of the *Mail*, shipping, which had been very depressed, may be said to have achieved a measure of stability with the present increase in freight and rise in freight rates. At one time, it says, the American Shipping Board tried to trespass upon all lines, and compete desperately for shipments, whether remunerative or not. Of late, however, it has learnt better and with drawn ships from the lines which could not pay, and has gone in for trying instead. England is extending trade routes for coal as far as Bombay, Java, and Singapore, not to speak of South America and Port Said, at the same time receiving numbers of "inquiries" for vessels. These facts may be construed, says the *Mail*, as having set shipping circles at rest, internationally. Regarding the shipping routes with Japan as a special centre, none of them are doing bad business. For the European line, Chinese freights are slow to come out, through the high silver quotations, the floods, and the disturbances in Szechuan province, but as shipments have already been bought, the China trade will recover before long. Especially are there rubber, copra, Saigon rice, coconut oil, and cottonseed oil to be exported in large amounts from the South Seas to Europe, so that the present smallness of freights from China may be offset thereby. The homeward run has considerable quantities of chemicals and medicine, machinery, dyes, and woollen cloth to bring to China and Japan. The outward North America line is, indeed, in a bad plight, but on the homeward voyage timber, wheat, and cotton are bought in large bulk. Even for the Australian line which was regarded most pessimistically, timber, drygoods, and cement (for Manila) can be obtained in larger quantities than ever. The main shipments for the homeward run are wheat, wool, and tallow.

THE PACIFIC SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

The moribund Eastward Pacific Conference has been brought to life, arrangements having been made among its former participants. As representing the Japanese side, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha, interested themselves in the conference, while the Admiral Line, Struthers & Dixon, and others stand for the American side. What claims attention in this connection says the *Mail*, is that none of the former British companies are affiliated. There was a rumour, almost at one time that the influential Blue Funnel would take part, but this story has proved untrue. This not only enflees the foundations of the renewed Conference, but is a testimonial to the inevitability of competition with British ships. The *Mail* thinks that the reason why the British side did not affiliate is a reflection upon the Pacific shipping policy of the British shipping world. Britain desires to interrupt the development of America's shipping, and evades participation in freight conferences only for the Pacific, as it is necessary to free ships from constraints for that purpose. It is added that the Westward Pacific Conference has at last come to a breakdown.

GENERAL NOTES.

The former German ship, "Taiyomaru," has been lent by the Japanese Government to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha at 10 sen per ton for an unlimited period.

As already reported, the competition between the O.S.K. and the N.Y.K. for freights to Calcutta has grown so severe that it has broken up the Bombay Freight Conference, and the O.S.K. is now accused of having discounted the rate on matches in violation of the agreement concluded with the N.Y.K. and the P. & O. S. N. Co. According to the *Mail*, the O.S.K. absolutely denies the alleged discount, and protests that such an immoral action is an impossibility, since it is a participant in the Conference though the Kobe office may have made some special arrangement.

Mr. Tachikawa Matsuburo, President of the Tachikawa Steamship Company, whose name is prominently associated with the long projected grand Japanese shipping amalgamation, has now published a statement on the matter. According to this statement, 818 holders of 253,679 N.Y.K. shares have shown approval of the amalgamation against 20 holders of 5,076 shares who are opposed to it. In the list of the O.S.K. there are 1,568 holders of 203,995 shares, who approve, while 11 holders of 2,474 shares oppose the amalgamation.

DESPERATE DUEL. PISTOL AND SWORD USED AT PARIS.

Arising out of grave reasons, which, however, are not indicated, a desperate duel was fought at Paris between Comte de Poret and M. Camille Lafarge. These adversaries were not able to end their quarrel with pistols, though four bullets were exchanged on a distance of twenty yards; and recourse was had to the sword. The encounter was fierce. Twice M. Lafarge was touched near the right shoulder, but he was able to continue the fight. In his turn Comte de Poret was "wounded" three times in the arm, but he too, was able to go on. The spectators "wrought" themselves up into a state of excitement, which was brought to an end, and the duel also, when the sword of M. Lafarge penetrated the forearm of Comte de Poret and paralysed it. He had to give up the fight, and did so with tears in his eyes. Starting at half-past nine o'clock, the duel lasted until eleven.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Khyber" arrived at London on Oct. 31.
The T.E.I. s.s. "Tripo Maru" arrived at Shanghai on Nov. 2 and sailed on Nov. 3 for Nankai.
The s.s. "Antiochus" (Blue Funnel Line) left Shanghai on Nov. 4 for Liverpool via Genoa and Marseilles in Hongkong. The vessel is due here on Nov. 5 and will sail, as above, on Nov. 6.
The N.Y.K. s.s. "Tanaka Maru" (Liver. not line) left Birkhead for this port via Suva on Oct. 2 and is expected here on Nov. 18.
The N.Y.K. s.s. "Tanaka Maru" (Australian Line) left Sydney for Hongkong via Port on Oct. 25 and is expected here on Nov. 17.
The T.E.I. s.s. "Tripo Maru" left Calcutta on Nov. 2 and is expected to arrive at Hongkong about Nov. 17.
The T.E.I. s.s. "Tripo Maru" arrived at Yokohama on Nov. 3 and sailed on Nov. 4 for Kobe, Nankai, Shanghai, and Manila, being due at Hongkong on Nov. 13.
The N.Y.K. s.s. "Tokohama Maru" (European Line) left London for this port via Suva on Oct. 10 and is expected here on Nov. 18.
The N.Y.K. s.s. "Futaba" sailed from Sydney on Saturday last on Oct. 2 and is due to arrive here via Sandakan and Manila on Nov. 21.
The P. & O. s.s. "Felloe" left London on Oct. 13 and is expected to arrive at Hongkong about Nov. 21.
The N.Y.K. s.s. "Atsuta" (European Line) left London for this port via Suva on Oct. 12 and is expected here on Nov. 27.
The N.Y.K. s.s. "Matsuyama Maru" (European Line) left London for Hongkong via Suva on Nov. 1 and is expected here on Nov. 10.
The P. & O. s.s. "Omali" left Singapore on Nov. 1 and is due here on Nov. 2 at about noon.
The China Mail s.s. "Nippon" will arrive at this port from Shanghai on Sunday, Nov. 6 at daylight.
The Doi & Co. Ltd. s.s. "Bows" (which sailed from New York on Oct. 22, via Panama for the Far East) has arrived at Yokohama and is expected here on Nov. 2.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Cargo from the s.s. "Kara Maru" not cleared by today will be subject to rent. Agents—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Cargo from the s.s. "Atsuta" not cleared by today will be subject to rent. Agents—Struthers & Dixon, Inc.
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TENYO MARU	25,000	Nov. 27th
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HAICHONG	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 15th Nov., at 1 p.m.

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EDUCATION BOARD.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

SCHOOL STAFFING AND TEACHING SCHOLARSHIPS.

A meeting of the Hongkong Education Board was held yesterday afternoon, when very important matters connected with local education were discussed, including problems of school staffing, open teaching scholarships, and a Roman Catholic hostel for the Hongkong University.

The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education), and the following members of the Board were present:—the Rev. Fr. de Maria, the Rev. Mr. Shand, Dr. T. W. Pearce, Dr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh, Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of Schools), Mr. U. Rumbold, Mr. S. W. To, Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto, Mr. W. Jackson and Mr. Lau (secretary).

The Chairman said he desired to call attention to some of the items in the Budget concerned with education and, as regards others, he would be pleased to answer any questions. His first point referred to the provision of British teachers. In 1917 a Committee, of which he was Chairman, arrived at a formula for staffing Chinese Schools which was accepted by the Government and upon it the estimates of British staff had been largely based in the last three years. The formula demanded in the lower School of Queen's College one British teacher for every two divisions of a class and in the upper school two British teachers for every three divisions. In the district schools the provision was less generous, based on the fact that the fees were considerably less—one British teacher to every four divisions. These figures excluded headmasters but (this was rather an important point, as they would see later) the figure included masters on leave. If the staff of a school was estimated at four assistant teachers it was probable that one would be on leave most of the time. The Committee had found it most convenient to take that point into consideration in making their formula. The formula did not apply to the Bellios School but the provision he had made was for five British teachers and as there were something like 550 children he thought that number was not more than adequate. The Kowloon British School was well staffed at the moment. The three other British Schools had each about 50 children on an average—more in winter and very much less in summer. He considered that these schools should have one senior trained teacher and three junior teachers—four teachers for 50 children.

Those were theories; he would show how the schools stood as regards teaching staff at the moment. Counting all untrained or partly trained British teachers, the Bellios School and the Kowloon School senior were up to strength. Queen's College lower school was one teacher—a woman teacher—short but was otherwise practically at full strength. A considerable proportion of the teachers on leave was reckoned for and it happened that not many of them were on leave so the condition of these schools was very satisfactory. At the Ellis Kadoorie School there was a shortage of two women teachers; at Saiyungpin, one; at Yau-mai, one man and one woman; at Wantasi, one man and one woman, and at the Indian School one man. That made a total shortage of three men and six women. Teachers had been engaged and were shortly expected as follows:—From South Africa, Miss Baskerville, formerly in the Diocesan School, whom the Board had been very fortunate to secure; from Home, one man and six women, and there was also a reasonable hope of getting one man from the Straits. Altogether they were expecting two men and seven women and, subtracting the shortage already mentioned, there was a net shortage of either one man or two men (this depended on whether they got the man from the Straits)—and a nominal surplus of one woman teacher. The position was not at all unsatisfactory as far as it went, but it was so delicately adjusted and they were saying so near the mark that a very short chapter of accidents would alter the position very much to their disadvantage. Such a chapter of accidents had occurred recently and for the last few weeks, owing to removal and illness, they had been two mistresses short in positions where trained mistresses were required. On the other hand, he had secured a mistress from home but as she was included in the figures already given he could not count her. One mistress had been taken from the Peak School to take the place of a mistress at Bellios School who had gone to Victoria School. That double change was necessary owing to the seniority of the lady at the Peak School. Victoria School staff was now normal, and for the Peak School a temporary mistress had been engaged who was performing her duties satisfactorily. He was satisfied

that, at the moment, the staff at the Peak School could carry on. At the Kowloon School (junior) the staff was very weak; there was no trained mistress there. Miss Jack, who was an old pupil of Kowloon School (senior), and had had a long experience was carrying on very well. One of the classes was in charge of a junior pupil teacher and the numbers were nearly 70. He did not quite know what to do, but was hopeful of getting one of the teachers now on the way, almost immediately, though no date had been fixed when they would be likely to arrive.

As to temporary and untrained teachers, of whom there were about 12, it would not do to run away with the idea that they were all amateurs and incompetents or anything of that sort. Some of them were trained mistresses but, being married women, were not able to go to the service permanently. Otherwise, though perhaps not quite so highly trained as the teachers they hoped to get from home, they were quite capable of doing the work required of them. Others, taken on at a time of great emergency a year or eighteen months ago, now had experience under trained teachers and were doing quite efficient work. Trained teachers often objected to classes of less than 15 or 20, as not giving sufficient scope, but untrained teachers objected to larger classes because they felt they had not the power to deal with a large number. For small classes, such as at the British schools, the untrained or partially trained teachers did very good work and, what was also a consideration, though he supposed they were inclined to ignore it, they had the additional advantage of being rather cheap. At the junior British Children attended for three hours or 8½ schools the school hours were very short a day and there was not very much for teachers to do in the afternoon. In some cases they had been able to get temporary teachers who only desired morning work and this fitted in very well.

With regard to the Chinese staff, the Chairman said they were going through a time of great difficulty because it was a period of transition. "Four or five years ago," he said, "we trained all our Chinese staff ourselves. We sent them for three years to the Technical Institute evening classes where they were given an ambitious but rather thorough training. From that time we have been more and more relying on the University to train our students. That is the right policy and in course of time we shall get a very much more polished teacher. We have not begun to reap the fruits of that. We have got one graduate from the University this year but we have about 26 or 27 students at the University who, under the old arrangements, would be actually teaching in the schools. As it is, we shall not get the bulk of them for two years, and we are hard put to fill the vacancies in the Chinese staff. On the whole I think the staff

is not altogether unsatisfactory and we can carry on fairly well. At any rate the estimates appear to me quite satisfactory—that is to say, if we can find the teachers the Government is willing to find the money."

The Chairman said that the only other point to which he wished to allude was the question of the increased subsidies. A proposal was approved at the beginning of the year which altered entirely the system under which subsidies were given to vernacular education. Hitherto there had been grants and subsidies and it was proposed to combine the two systems, to do away with grants, and give subsidies to grant as well as other schools. It was also proposed to give an improved rate of subsidy which would increase the average enrolment per head from \$4.30 to \$9. This change involved a good deal of expenditure but it was intended to extend it to a number of schools to which subsidies had not been given, so the total amount required now was over \$68,000 and, if that was subtracted from what was spent before, the excess was over \$30,000—a considerable increase, but one which had been approved by the Government. The increase in subsidies involved an increase in the number of inspectors and he hoped to get one more full-time and one part-time inspector. That would liberate Mr. Lau, who would spend his time exclusively in the New Territories where increased provision had also been made for subsidies.

As to the removal of Queen's College and Saiyungpin School, the Chairman said the suggestion with regard to Saiyungpin was made by the Committee in 1917 but it had not got very far. \$50,000 was voted in this year's estimates and \$25,000 was provided next year. They could not hope that something would evolve. As regards Queen's College, a sub-committee of the Board, which had done extremely good work in inspecting schools—made a very fierce attack upon the premises of Queen's College. It was not the first, but it was probably the fiercest, of the attacks, and it was very successful. It caught the ear of the Government, which had decided to move Queen's College to another site, and he hoped in a few years to see there a very fine College indeed.

Mr. Silva-Netto asked if the item of \$120,000, under the heading of special expenditure for building grants included \$25,000 for Saiyungpin School.

The Chairman replied in the negative and explained that this was a round sum for building grants to grant schools. It was not earmarked for any particular school and would not necessarily be entirely expended. A sum of \$10,000 had been promised to St. Joseph's in the last few days and would be paid out of this vote.

Mr. Silva-Netto said that Saiyungpin School was in great need of a better site and less cramped premises. A committee had urged this in 1917, four years had elapsed and he thought it was time the Government made a move towards putting this school in a modern building.

The Chairman: I am afraid there is very little chance of getting the printed estimates altered at this time of day but I do not know that the fact that only \$25,000 has been provided will preclude a start being made if the Public Works Department have the time to do it. I have no knowledge whatever how far the building is likely to be advanced.

Dr. Pearce deprecated representations being made in the case of particular schools unless there were special grounds which he could not see existed in this case.

The Chairman: You mean Wantasi is no less urgent?

Dr. Pearce: Yes. That is one of the things I had in mind.

EXTENSION OF SCHOLARSHIPS PROPOSED.

Dr. Teesdale Mackintosh said he had listened with great interest to what the Chairman had said with regard to the Chinese staff being trained in the University at present, and he had spent some time that morning in going through the estimates.

The Chairman: I hope you did not spend too much time for I regret that a printer's error has crept into the figures. It should be \$8,680 not \$18,680.

Dr. Mackintosh: The investigation led me to assume that something of that sort had happened. I feel we should congratulate the Government upon the very excellent scholarship they have provided for these students. It has been described as rather in the nature of a sizarship because of its very great advantages. It is far away the best and most handsome of all the scholarships but, Sir, it is confined at present to boys coming from Queen's College. It is quite clear that the demand for teachers in all the schools of the Colony has reached dimensions when unless that demand is supplied, some of those schools will have to close down. I have been an eye witness of the troubles of mission schools headmasters owing to absolute shortage of staff. I propose that this Board should send a recommendation to the Government asking that a scholarship or scholarships of this kind shall be placed at the disposal of the other schools in the Colony. I believe the grant-in-aid schools were invited to join in a scheme by which the Government would assist their own students to be trained as teachers, but the difference between the proposal that was made to them and the scholarship being given to Queen's College was enormous. It was proposed that the Government would pay their tuition fees and the rest of the expenditure would be found by the mission or by the student. That compares very unfavourably with the Government scholarship to the students of Queen's College, who obtain not only their tuition but hostel fees, vacation fees, books, examination fees, and a salary of \$30 a month. The other proposal represents about one-third or possibly less than

that. This has been felt very much by the heads of schools and I think, perhaps, fairly so. There are, in some of the grant-in-aid schools, very brilliant students who would make able teachers and they are prevented from obtaining training through lack of funds. If there had not been a printer's error there would have been any amount of money to put up scholarships of the type I am asking for. I propose

"That the Board of Education recommends the Government that a scholarship or scholarships of education in the University of Hongkong of the same value and on the same terms as those given by the Government to the students of Queen's College be open to competition by candidates from the schools of the Colony, to be awarded on the results of the matriculation examination in December of each year and, if possible, on the results of the examination in December, 1921."

Continuing Dr. Mackintosh claimed that this was a very mild and gentle resolution—the Chairman would not be able to describe it afterwards as fierce. "But I warn you," he said "that this is only a preliminary resolution. I am convinced we should be giving very great encouragement to the grant in aid schools if we put up to competition a scholarship of this sort so that their own boys would be trained." He knew that the Chairman would reply that the Government would get nothing out of it; the scholars of Queen's College came back to the Government and gave two years' service. But that argument was not so strong as it appeared at first sight because the scholars would go back to the grant in aid schools and mission schools and would teach there for much longer than two years. The University received students from Singapore who were trained for four years in Hongkong under scholarships of \$1,000 a year and went back to teach in Singapore for five years. After all, the Colony as a whole received the benefit from such scholarships and he urged that a broad view should be taken in the interests of education in the Colony and not solely of government schools. There would be no difficulty whatever in attaching a condition by which the holder would return to the school at which he was trained to teach there for two years or even longer.

Dr. Pearce seconded on the grounds that the resolution was a mild one, that he had a special interest in the students training as teachers at the University and an interest in the grant in aid schools and would like them to receive all the encouragement which the Government could give.

The Chairman explained that the low figure provided for scholarships in grant schools was accounted for by the fact that they were grant schools. If the Government paid the whole he did not see where the "aid" came in. It seemed reasonable that the outside bodies should contribute a considerable proportion of

the cost. If the University would permit external scholarships he thought it highly probable that so far from the Government continuing to give \$1,000 a month to its own boys it might consider if it would get better value for its money by permitting them to be external students. He thought it very unlikely that the Government would be willing to give scholarships for this December examination and he did not think, in any case, that the details could be arranged in time. These were grant schools and he questioned whether it was right for a school to ask that the whole of the expenses should be thrown on the taxpayer. He thought that was fair in the case of the Government schools where the whole expense fell on the taxpayer and whose direct interest was that the boys should be trained.

Dr. Mackintosh said he was not convinced that a scholarship could not be arranged for the 1st semester as all suitable boys were entered automatically for the matriculation examination. He attributed great value to a competitive scholarship open to the whole Colony—a really valuable one—and he did not believe the taxpayer would mind one bit. The grant in aid schools were tinged with religion and the man in the street had got an idea that for the non-religious school there was a big piece of cake and for the religious school only a small piece of cake. It suggested that some vestige of religious disability remained in the 20th century. If the Government came forward with this scholarship that idea would be gone forever.

The Chairman asked Dr. Mackintosh if he would alter his motion to two scholarships of \$500 each.

Dr. Mackintosh said he would prefer at least one of \$1,000 and he added that many of the missions had not got the money with which to contribute to scholarships. He asked the Government to be generous; let it be a scholarship that would give a boy all that he wanted in the matter of his education and let the best boy win. Have it open to competition and the Board would get teachers to be proud of.

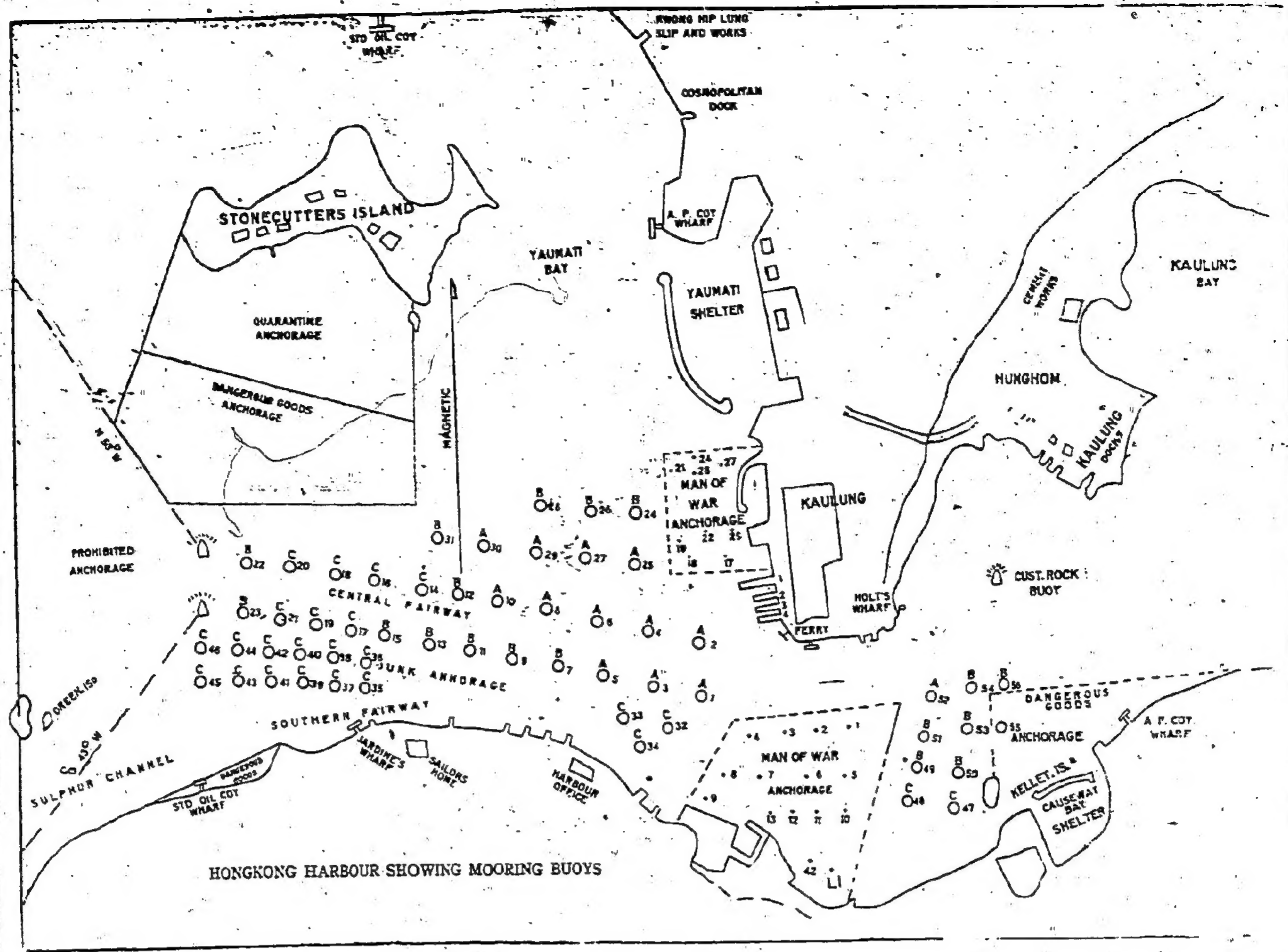
Mr. R. W. To supported and urged that a wide view be taken and that the scholarship be not limited to Government schools.

Mr. Silva-Netto suggested that there was no reason why a boy should not finish his education in Queen's College.

The Chairman asked the Rev. Fr. Maria what would happen in the case of a Roman Catholic winning the scholarship and the Rev. Fr. said the boy could go to St. Joseph's.

Dr. Mackintosh said a number of Roman Catholics attended the University and Dr. Pearce held out the hand of welcome to all of them.

The Chairman: Then there is no difficulty about that. The resolution was carried unanimously and the rest of the business before the Board was conducted in the same manner.



HONGKONG HARBOUR SHOWING MOORING BUOYS

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Yu Sang, (J. M. & Co.) from Newchwang, Chefoo.—C37.
Ascot, (Dodwell & Co.) from Samoa.—A10.
Linan, (B. & S.) from Amoy.—Taikoo Dock.
Szechuen, (B. & S.) from Shanghai, Swatow.—B22.
Sinning, (B. & S.) from Canton.—B12.
Hang Yang, (R. & S.) from Canton.—C21.
Kwong Sang, (J. M. & Co.) from Shanghai, Swatow.—Wharf.
Hailong, (D. L. & Co.) from Swatow.—Wharf.
Empire State, (P. M. S.S. Co.) from San Francisco, Shanghai.—A1.
Shofuku Maru, (Y.K.K.) from Keelung.—C47.
Kohyo Maru, (M.B.K.) from Miki.—B51.
Fushimi Maru, (N.Y.K.) from Seattle, Shanghai.—Wharf.
Siberia Maru, (T.K.K.) from San Francisco, Shanghai.—A. 3.
Samarang Maru, (Nanyo Y.K.) from Yokohama, Miki.—A. 25.
Wah Hang, (Wing Hang) from Fort Bayard, Macao.—Wharf.
Kwanglee, (C.M.S.N. Co.) from Shanghai.—Wharf.
Tonglee, (Yee Tai Hong) from Newchwang, Dairen.—C. 35.
Taishun, (C.M.S.N. Co.) from Canton.—Wharf.

CLEARANCES.

Tong Lee, (Yee Tai Hong) for Canton.—Nov. 4.
Hop Sang, (J. M. & Co.) for Swatow, Shanghai.—Nov. 5.
Wakasa Maru, (N. Y. K.) for Singapore, Bombay.—Nov. 5.
Manila Maru, (O.S.K.) for Shanghai, Seattle.—Nov. 5.
Commandant Dorise, (M. M. Co.) for Shanghai.—Nov. 5.
Seistan, (H.M.H. Nemaze) for Singapore.—Nov. 5.
Taishun, (Tan Fat) for Kwong Chow Wan.—Nov. 5.
Szechuen, (B. & S.) for Canton.—Nov. 5.
Taishun, (C. M. S. N. Co.) for Shanghai.—Nov. 5.
Kwanglee, (C. M. S. N. Co.) for Canton.—Nov. 5.
Kwong Sang, (J. M. & Co.) for Canton.—Nov. 5.
Linan, (B. & S.) for Amoy.—Nov. 5.
Yu Sang, (J. M. & Co.) for Canton.—Nov. 5.
Wah Hang, (Wing Hang) for Kwong Chow Wan.—Nov. 6th.
Yoroppa Maru, (Dodwell & Co.) for Chinwato.—Nov. 6th.
Mo Hon, (Sin Fat) for Hoihow.—Nov. 6th.
Hok Canton, (Wo Hong) for Kwong Chow Wan.—Nov. 6th.
China, (China Mail & Co.) for Shanghai, San Francisco.—Nov. 6th.
Hong Hwa, (Seng Soon Hong) for Swatow, Amoy.—Nov. 6th.
Sinning, (B. & S.) for Shanghai.—Nov. 6th.

CAMERA PICTURES.

SECRET OF REALISTIC ANIMAL STUDIES.

Art and business were combined at Stevens' Auction Rooms, King Street, Covent Garden, where, amid prosaic surroundings, was exhibited a collection of photographic studies, probably unsurpassed in excellence.

They were examples of the painstaking work of Mr. Henry Stevens, the present proprietor, who has pursued photography as a hobby for over 40 years.

The animal subjects were wonderful examples of what patience and perseverance can do, for though cats, dogs, and rabbits are often posed together, and all photographs are from time exposures, not a single hair or "whisker" is blurred.

A Daily Chronicle representative, who inspected the collection, commented upon their sharpness of detail and stereoscopic effect.

"Ah! That was an inspiration," said Mr. Stevens. "I had gone to the sea-side for a holiday, and the first night I lay awake wondering how I could obtain such an effect. An idea came to me, and the next morning I packed up my wraps, and leaving my family, returned to my studio at Adlestone and experimented. I got, as I anticipated, successful results by a special arrangement of lighting."

By using, for other examples, a large lens—somewhat like a megaphone in shape—and a camera fit in length, Mr. Stevens has produced studies of beautifully delicate tones of great artistic merit.

He is nothing if not keen. On one occasion, in the midst of a game of tennis, he espied an old woman in a lonely cart coming along the road; the picture-like figure appealed to him so much that he ran to his studio or his camera, and took a "picture" which obtained the first prize in a competition in which there were 3,000 international entrants.

CHURCH NOTES.

XXIV SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

The opening passage of St. Paul's letter to the Colossians forms the Epistle for the Day and it is composed of a Thanksgiving and a Prayer concerning the Christians to whom it was written. The Thanksgiving was for their faith, love and hope, for these were the special qualities reported by Epaphras who has been St. Paul's delegate to them. The prayer is noteworthy as it covers the whole of the spiritual life, and can well be used at any time either for Church or individual.

The Gospel gives the story of two miracles of deliverance from sickness and death: to us they are symbolic of deliverance from sin and spiritual death.

The healing of the woman with the issue of blood illustrates the fact that it is the faithful asking which draws forth from Christ the healing power: multitudes thronged Our Lord, and probably many of all who touched His garments only on had the touch of faith and she was healed. It is possible that with her the touch was merely a superstitious touch, yet because it was prompted by faith it was real and therefore acceptable to God.

The restoring of Jarius' daughter to life, the first raising from the dead performed by Our Lord, also illustrates the result of faithful asking. In spite of apparent hopelessness, the father had faith, and the result was life—so our prayers of faith may bring spiritual life to others who are so concerned in sin and spiritual death that they cannot pray for themselves.

Sunday is also a memorial for St. Leonard whose date is given in the Calendar as A.D. 559. He was a disciple of St. Remigius who lived for some time the life of a solitary, but was compelled by the number of adherents who flocked to him to found the monastery of Nogent near Limoges. King Clovis is said to have been his godfather.

St. Martin of Tours, Bishop and Confessor, A.D. 297, is commemorated on November 11. In early life he was a soldier: the gift of half his military cloak to a beggar outside the walls of Amiens, whilst still a catechumen, forms a pleasing incident in his life. In consequence of this act of charity, he is said to have received a vision of our Lord clad in the half-cloak, and to have heard His words: "Martin, yet a catechumen, hath covered Me with his garment." After his consecration to the see of Tours, like St. Boniface, he cut down a sacred tree in order to assure the peasants of the truth of Christianity. November 11, A.D. 397, is the date of his burial which is said to have been attended by two thousand monks. A few years later, St. Brice, his successor, built a chapel over his tomb.

The English Church has had a mission in Korea for some thirty years, but very little interest is shown in it by churchpeople in general. This mission may be called one of the "sid-shows" of the church's work and it is because of this that people overlook it and give their interest and support to the larger and more imposing works. Always lacking funds the mission has had a very uphill fight. The first Bishop was there for some years before a convert was made. At present the work is carried on by the Bishop and about seven English priests with assistance of a handful of native ministers. The "Sei Kwei" as the church there is called, numbers about 5,000 members scattered in little groups all over the peninsula. Undoubtedly if the mission were more largely supported it could expand into a much more imposing society. Those responsible for the work live a life of self-denial and devotion on a salary which few of us would look at. To-morrow a sermon will be preached on this Mission at St. Peter's Church, at the collection given towards its support.

Mr. Harrington Clare Lees has accepted the Archbishopric of Melbourne. He is at present Vicar of St. Mary's, Swansea, and was formerly a classical scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge. He expects to arrive in Australia at the beginning of next year.

Mr. Martin Shaw in his book "Principles of English Church Composition," says that the continual recurring of a certain type of musical phrase in our hymns reminds him of "an overripe banana." Most of us know what that type of phrase is and we wait in vain for some great mastermind of music as far as hymns go.

The Bishop of Nassau, in his notes in the Nassau Quarterly Mission Paper, writes of Archbishop Irwin, who was formerly a priest of the diocese of Nassau.

"The whole diocese is in a ferment of indignation over the dastardly

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outrage recently perpetrated upon our dear friend, Archbishop Irwin, at Miami. We were aware that racial feeling was running very high in Florida at the present time; probably the publication of some recent books on the colour question has done something to aggravate it. A coloured Baptist preacher, named Higgs, a native of Harbour Island, had recently been kidnapped, shamefully handled, and threatened with lynching by a gang of masked white men. The same gang seems to have turned their attention next to Fr. Irwin, simply because, being a white man, he was carrying on a Mission among the coloured people. They kidnapped him after service on Sunday night, carried him into the woods, stripped him, tarred and feathered him, and then deposited him, bound, gagged, and bleeding, in one of the principal streets of the town. So the days of martyrdom for Jesus Christ are not yet over. And though here in the Bahamas we are full of indignation that such a splendid priest, and one who is so dear to us all, should have been made the victim of treatment so unspeakable, we cannot help a certain thrill of pride and glory in the nobility and heroism of one who was ordained in this diocese and worked here for so many years.

In response to a request of the executive secretary of the Department of Missions in the American Church, the Bishop of Southern Florida has issued a statement saying that Fr. Irwin was subjected to persecution because he was believed to have advocated Negro equality, and that if he had stayed in Miami he would probably have been lynched.

While workmen at a village near Cambridge were digging at the crossroads of the great for the erection of a War memorial, the base of an ancient war memorial cross was discovered. The remainder of the cross has been kept in the churchyard for a long time and nobody knew from where it came or to what it belonged. It seems likely that during Puritan riots (possibly in Cromwell's time), the war memorial cross was broken down together with other religious emblems, and the pieces lay where they fell until the dirt of age covered them.

This discovery also shows the likelihood that the central sites so often chosen for our war memorial were occupied in olden days by the warlike calvary which has been swept away by impious hands of modern ages.

The recent conference of "modern churchmen" at Girton College has caused such feeling amongst churchmen at home that protests are being made on all sides. In some places there have been public disavowals of such tenets as expressed by the speakers at the conference. At Hull a most impressive demonstration, managed by eleven of the local churches, was made.

From the Church Times we take the following which relates to Dr. Dodd, the famous preacher:—
"The Morning Post has an interesting article on Dr. Dodd, occasioned by the sale of St. Peter's Chapel, near Buckingham Palace, where the suave and popular preacher discoursed to the rank and fashion of his time. He afterwards, in the language of a contemporary, 'sank so low as to become the editor of a newspaper,' from which occupation he naturally passed to forgery and Tyburn Tree. It was perhaps at vague premonition of his doom which led him earlier in life to compose a dissertation upon 'The Frequency of Capital Punishment inconsistent with Justice, Sound Policy and Religion.'"

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On Bombay: On demand: 197
On Calcutta: On demand: 197
On Singapore: On demand: 117 1/2
On Manila: On demand: 110
On Shanghai: On demand: 110
30 days sight (private paper): 110
On Yokohama: On demand: 112
Gold Seal, 100 fine (per seal): 47
Sovereign (China's buying rate): 7.10
Silver (per oz): 40 1/2

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